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ALGÆ EXSICCATÆ.

Parts 26–29 (nos. 1201–1400) of "*Algæ aquæ dulcis exsiccatæ* præcipue scandinavicæ, quas adjectis algis marinis chlorophyllaceis et phycochromaceis distribuerunt Veit Wittrock, Otto Nordstedt, G. Lagerheim," are now published. The following botanists have given most valuable aid by sending algæ from different parts of the world and by the determination of critical species: J. Anechavaleta, S. Berggren, K. Bohlin, F. Börgesen, O. Borge, E. Bornet, A. le Dantec, F. Elfving, Ch. Flahault, M. Foslie, M. Gomont, P. Hariot, K. E. Hirn, F. Hy, G. Istvánffi, F. R. Kjellman, L. Kolderup-Rosenvinge, C. A. M. Lindman, A. Löfgren, G. Malme, C. Ostenfeld-Hansen, W. Schmidle, B. Schröder, W. A. Setchell, and N. Wille.

These four parts contain algæ from Sweden, Norway, Spitzbergen, Finland, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, France, United States of America, West Indies, Columbia, Ecuador, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Japan, Asia Minor, and New Zealand.

The following genera, species, and varieties are new to science: *Chætobolus lapidicola* Lagerheim, *Cladophora basiramosa* Schmidle, *Cœlastrum proboscideum* Bohlin, *Cosmarium sphærosporum* Nordst. var. *strigosum* Nordstedt, *Loefgrenia anomala* Gomont, *Œdogonium Landsboroughi* (Hass.) Kütz. var. *robustum* Wittrock, *Œ. Lindmanianum* Wittrock, *Œ. œlandicum* Wittr. var. *subpyriforme* Wittrock, *Œ. Wittrockianum* Hirn, *Spirogyra Malmeana* Hirn, *S. tuberculata* Lagerheim, and *Trochiscia sanguinea* Lagerheim.

The diagnoses of the new American species are as follows:

Coelastrum proboscideum Bohlin, nov. spec.—C. coenobiis vel tetraëdricis e 4 cellulis, vel cubicis e 8 cellulis compositis, diam. 10–21 μ; cellulis e vertice visis trigonis apicibus abruptis cohærentibus, extrorsum in processus singulos truncatos productis, membrana levi, 4–11 μ longis 5-13 μ latis; interstitiis coenobiorum tetraëdricorum trigonis, cubicorum tetragonis.

Aequatoriæ in scrobiculo rupis ad Agua clara provinciæ del Guayas 1891; legit *G. Lagerheim.*

LŒFGRENIA Gomont, nov. gen.—Planta myxophycea, filamentosa. Trichomata evaginata, basi affixa, pilifera, in parte inferiori passim ramosa, ramificatione vera. Heterocystæ nullæ. Hormogonia et sporæ usque adhuc ignota.

Lœfgrenia anomala Gomont, nov. spec.—Cæspites extensi, æruginei, vix millimetrum alti. Trichomata subrigida, inferne 2–4 μ crassa, e basi decumbenti et arcuata adscendentia, in pilum sensim ac longe attenuata, ad genicula eximie constricta; articuli prælongi, 12–24 μ æquantes.

Brasiliæ ad Sto. Amaro provinciæ Sao Paulo Batrachosperma aliasque plantas submersas investiens; legit *A. Löfgren.*

OEDOGONIUM LANDSBOROUGHI (Hass.) Kütz. β **robustum** Wittrock, nov. var.—Var. cellulis vegetativis crassioribus et brevioribus; oogoniis minus inflatis; oosporis oogonia complentibus;

crassit.	cell. veget. plant. femin.	40—51 μ,	altit.	2—4 plo majore;
"	oogoniorum	62—70 "	"	84—109 μ;
"	oosporarum	60—74 "	"	78—100 μ.

Varietas hæc locum intermedium inter *Oe. Landsboroughi* α et *Oe. mexicanum* Wittr. et *Oe. amplum* Magn. & Wille tenere videtur. *Pithophora* spec. aliæque algæ immixtæ sunt.

Brasilia, in fossa aquæ dulcis in insula Ilha dos Marinheiros prope oppidum Rio Grande civitatis Rio Grande do Sul 1892 (Exped. Regnell. Ima. Alg. no. 25); legit *G. A. Malme.*

Oedogonium Lindmanianum Wittrock, nov. spec.—Oe. dioicum nannandrium idiandrosporum; oogoniis singulis, suboboviformi-globosis vel subglobosis, poro foecundationis superiore apertis; oosporis oogonia fere complentibus, globosis vel subglobosis, echinis subuliformibus crebris; cellula suffultoria eadem forma ac cellulis vegetativis ceteris; androsporangiis 3–7 cellularibus; nannandribus subrectis, in cellulis suffultoriis sedentibus, spermogonio exteriore, unicellulari;

crassit.	cell. veget. plant. femin.	25—30 μ,	altit.	1¾—4 plo majore;
"	" " " androsp. fer.	22—25 "	"	2—4 plo "
"	oogoniorum	46—57 "	"	46—57 μ;
"	oosporarum (cum echin.)	45—56 "	"	45—54 " longitud.
		echinorum	"	2½–3 "
"	androsporangiorum	22—24 μ,	altit.	17—27 "
"	stipitis nannandrium	14—15 "	"	38—42 "
"	spermogoniorum	8 "	"	16 "

Species ad *Oe. echinospermum* Al. Br. affinis. Differt imprimis poro foecundationis oogoniorum in parte eorum superiore (non mediana) sito. Oosporas submaturas aculeis destitutas sæpius vidimus.

America australis: Paraguay prope Paraguari 1893 (Exped. Regnell. Ima. Alg. no. 90); legit *C. A. M. Lindman.*

Oedogonium Wittrockianum Hirn, nov. spec.—Oe. dioicum nannandrium, idiandrosporum, oogoniis singulis, breviter oboviformi-globosis vel subglobosis, poro foecundationis in superiore parte oogonii sito apertis; oosporis globosis oogonia non plane complentibus, exosporio echinis conicis, spiraliter dispositis ornato, spiris 5–7, interdum anastomosantibus; cellulis suffultoriis eadem forma ac cellulis vegetativis ceteris; androsporangiis 1–5–?-cellularibus; nannandribus in cellulis suffultoriis sedentibus, stipite subrecto; antheridio 1–2 cellulari;

crassit.	cell. veget.	38—45 μ;	altit.	2—3 plo majore;
"	oogoniorum	63—73 "	"	68—75 μ;
"	oospor. (sine acul.)	53—63 "	"	55—67 "
"	cell. androsp.	36—38 "	"	11—26 "
"	stip. nannandr.	11—15 "	"	50—65 "
"	cell. antherid.	9—10 "	"	20—23 "

Species valde insignis, ad species echinosporas pertinens.

America australis: Paraguay ad Paraguari 1893 (Exped. Ima Regnelliana. Alg. no. 81); legit *G. A. Malme.*

Spirogyra Malmeana Hirn, nov. spec.—S. cellulis extremitatibus non replicatis, vegetativis diametro 2–5 plo longioribus; chromatophoris spiralibus ternis vel quaternis; cellulis sporiferis non tumidis, plerumque abbreviatis; zygosporis [positione ut in *Spirogyra variabili* (Hass.) Kütz.] ellipsoideis vel rotundatis, apicibus attenuatis, cellulas sporiferas longe non complentibus, membrana triplici præditis, exosporio hyalino, lævi, mesosporio irregulariter areolato, fusco, endosporio lævi; crass. cell. veget. 67–88 μ; crass. zygosp. 50–60 μ, long. zygosp. 70–83 μ.

Brasiliæ in rivulo, in aqua fere stagnante ad Cuyabá civit. Matto Grosso 1894 (Exped. Ima Regnell. Alg. no. 104); legit *G. A. Malme.* —VEIT WITTROCK, *Stockholm.*

ALGÆ IN THE SOLFATARA AT POZZUOLI, ITALY.

DURING several visits to the somewhat active crater known as the Solfatara my attention was drawn to the great quantity of dark green slimy material found on the sides of the deep trench which leads to the principal outlet for steam, commonly known as the *Bocca.* A cursory examination of the green substance showed it to consist of